to every principle of the Declaration of Independence, of the Constitution of the United States, of the sentiments upon which the Government was founded and was to live, struggled to overthrow it for the perpetuity of the sentiments which were hostile to liberty. When they falled, that one possible threat of perpetuity was eliminated, principle and practice were entified, and the American institutions of government by the people and for the people were declared perpetual and forever.

American institutions of government by the people and for the people were declared perpetual and forover.

Whim this hundred years of our struggle look at
the rist of the world. During this century Frence
las, had nearly a dotten governments, each of them
attended by revolutions in which citizen has been at
citizen's throat, blood flowed in the streets, property
destroyed, industries paralyzed, business suspended
and civilization set back. Italy, Germany and Austria,
the three great powers, except France, this side of the
dark line of Rossia, which contain all the intelligence
and civilization and hope of Europe, have each of
them been involved in bloody catastrophes time and
time again, by the bursting of the dynamite of liberty
below the crust of caste. To-day they are held in
semi-honor because of their armament embodying the
whole strength of the people, or in camps thom territorial divisions and race jealousies, but when those are
settled every intelligent statesman in Europe knows
the problems are to be solved which involve the integrity of every government upon the Continent. One,
we think, and it has been often asserted—tat this
point General Stermar came upon the platform
and the applause caused Mr. Depew to stop speaking.
It has been often asserted that the one Government
surest to live in its institutions is the Government of
Great Britain; and yet, when you are there and meet
with those who study and who know you find everywhere apprehension expressed of the future. The
House of Lords is in danger. The agitation reaches
even the foot of the throne.

DANGERS WHICH THREATEN ENGLAND.

DANGERS WHICH THREATEN ENGLAND. With no veto power in the sovereign, with no re-sistance in the Upper House, with no written Con-stitution to guide them and no Supreme Court to ulate them, the passions of a night in the House of Commons may overthrow in Great Britain the in-

of Commons may overthrow in Great Britain the institutions upon which are based its business, its prosperity and its hopes of Government.

One of the most eminent English statesmen said to me: "I would that between us and what might possibly happen stood the majesty of your Supreme Court." And an eminent Judge said to me: "If I were to state in the fewest words the element which is the preservation of your institutions, I should say it was the doctrine of ultra vires, the power of the Supreme Court to say to your Legislaure and to your president that the law is unconstitutional, and to interpret it in the lines of the fundamental law of the land."

miterpret it in the lines of the fundamental law of the land.

The American, having thus settled that this Government of the people is stable because the people are satisfied with what they do for themselves, would next formulate for himself in what citizenship in this country differs from citizenship in every other, and his answer would be: Because in all that makes eitzenship worth the having, in the larger return for labor, in the more frequent possession of individual homes. In the general intelligence of the people, in the more universal exercise by educated intelligence of the right of sovereignty, in respect for law and honor and what comes from the enforcement of law and honor, the citizen gets more out of life in this country than be does anywhere in the world an hundredfold. (Applause.)

Mr. Gladstone said to me in a charming comment by him in a broad and philosophical way upon the American institutions and the growth of the Republic: "There is one great gap in history which should be filled, and that is the story of the development of the American Republic since De Toqueville wrote of it to the present day, and that most important work to manking should be written by a foreigner who was devold of protudice, and was philosophical and impartial." I said to him: "Str. in the thirty-seven years from the close of De Toqueville's work down to the close of the American Civil War the United States had no history, no development which De Toqueville's work did not fully describe; the twenty-three years of material development, since that war have done more than all that preceded them for the formation of the Government." (Applause.)

PROBLEMS FOR THE HISTORIAN. PROBLEMS FOR THE HISTORIAN.

If Mr. Gladstone's philosophical historian should and here and free his mind from the theories of book, from principles of the politi-economists, and stand facing the economists, and stand facing the nificent evolutions of this great people and this nificent evolutions of this great people and this wonderful country, he would need to write a history of the development of a community in its politics, its humanities, its religion, its materialities, which would he a lesson for all time. He would find that compressed in those twenty-three years was the most extraordinary progress known in the whole history of the world from all recorded time. He would discover that, while the Republic had at the commencement of the Civil War an estimated wealth of sixteen thousand millions of dollars, six thousand millions of it were destroyed in the war, and with ten thousand millions of capital only in twenty-three years the marvellous growth of the Republic had aggregated to the superbanding of the work thousand millions of dollars. (Great appliause.)

sum of sixty thousand millions of dollars. (Great appliause.)

He would find that while the wages of labor had increased twenty-five per cent in the twenty-three years the prized things which the wages of labor buy had decreased nearly the same amount in the same period (appliause); so that the existence of twenty-three years ago meant the saving of the home of to-day. He would discover that agriculture had grown from less than a thousand millions to three thousand millions of dollars a year, and that the manufactures which had stimulated it had grown from less than a thousand million to several thousand millions a year, and he would discover that this superb improvement was found at home and within the boundaries of the United States of America. (Appliause.)

The philosophical historian, looking at these facts, which are patent to your memory, would instantly inquire: "What are the causes which have produced results?" The political theorist would say: "They have been caused by a new country with its great op-

have been caused by a new country with its great opportunities, its rich virgin fields, its mines, its water power." But we had as new a country and as itch fields and as big mines before the war as since. (Applause.) And the political economist would say: "It is the Anglo-Saxon race, with its indomitable will, its fiery energy, its resistless pluck." But the Celt, the Latin, the Slav have all shared in and helped create the same opportunity, and there is no difference, so far as we know, in the results or in the blessings between the multifudinous races that have helped accomplish it all.

Besides that the Anglo-Saxon has, during the same period, in a new country and in virgin soil, with vast opportunities, been in Australia, been in Canada (immeuse laughier), and never has retaliated. (Renewed laughter) President Cleveland says in his letter to the Lemecratic clubs that he has established a kindergarten in this country thauchter) for the education of plain people in the industrial and economical theories, and from my knowledge of twenty years of the zaembers of the Union League Club we are the plainest of the lot. (Laughter.) The schoolmaster is abroad. (Laughter.) Maybe he will find his way home. (Continued laughter and a voice: "Where is he !!)

But looking at this matter, reading Mr. Cleveland's

home. (Continued laughter and a voice; "Where is het")

But looking at this matter, reading Mr. Cleveland's speech, his letter of acceptance, reading the combination from his first message, which precipitated this question; his letter of acceptance, which explained it (prolonged laughter); his instructions to the Democratic clubs, which enforced it imore laughter); every time mounting higher in the notes which sing of the protection of the American home, notwithstanding the theories and the practices of message and of letter and of Mills bill, I am reminded of that good man up in Peekskill, who, when the jury began to inquire how he murdered his wife, found that it was with the frame of a picture that hung above their hed, on which was worked in worsted, "God bless our home." (Roars of laughter and applause.)

VAST POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE There is another peculiarity that an observant Amer-ican would see between the institutions of the Old World and those of his own, and that is the anomaly of the vast power in the hands of our Executive, greater than anywhere else outside of Russia. The vetoes which President Cleveland has given so frequently would have sent the sovereign of Great Editain to the Tower. The President of the French Republic would have been deposed had he attempted to thwart the deliberate judgment of the two houses of the Legislature. The Emperor of Austria, with all his autocratic ability; the King of Italy, the Emperor of Germany—none of them could, without a revolution, defeat the will of both branches of their constitutional assemblies. But the President of the United States sits down without regard to their opinion and without fear of the results to himself, upon the deliberate judgment of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States and when a constitutional appeal is made from his judgment back again to the Legislature the enormous power of the patronage of a hundred thousand effice-holders controlling the nominations of the members of his party compels them to sustain his veto and to swallow their deliberate judgment. So that the President of the United States stands absolutely the king of sixty mill one of people with a power in regard to its interests, its legislation, its general welfare, possessed by no other sovereign upon earth.

The personality of the candidate cannot disappear, President Cleveland has given so frequently

The personality of the candidate cannot disappear, the qualification of the candidate cannot be lost sight of, when such tremendous, such mighty responsibilities devolve upon him. Experience, education, conscience, judgment, adherence to the will of wisdom and to the advice of those competent to act—those are the qualifications the public should look for in the Executive of the United States.

QUESTIONS ON WHICH ALL APE UNITED. There are some questions upon which the member thip of this club, no matter what its affiliations, have never had any differences-upon which Republicans have been united, upon which Mugwumps have been foremost, upon which Democrats have deserted their of these is the purity of the bailot, another of these is the regulation of rum. (Applause.) In this country of majorities our education and our intelligence lead us to submit without question to an unquestioned vote. We are all partisans before the verdict; afterward we are all partisans. But if it ever comes to be understood that the ballot does not register the verdict of the people, then comes anarchy—then the dictator. This is not a question to be laughed down the wind with epithets or dismissed with phrases. This club in 1868, when the frauds in this city wrested the deliberate verdict of the people to the other side, expressed its opinion so camphatically that the virtue of the State rose up and hurled from power the perpetrators of the fraud.

Since then this club has always been on the side of that legislation which would make it impossible for the voter to be fusfield in any way. Unfortunately there has not been a union of parties upon that question, though all men ought to be united upon it. (Applause.) other of these is the regulation of rum. (Applause.)

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF IT.

I met in Europe this summer a gentleman from he Southern States of the highest character, of the

Hereford's Acid Phosphate IMPARTS NEW ENERGY TO THE BRAIN, ag the feeling and sense of increased intellec-

purest plety, of the largest education and of most magnificent intelligence-a man who is respected everywhere where he is known-and is known

most magnificent intelligence—a man who is respected everywhere where he is known—and is known almost everywhere—a man who would regard a stain upon his honor as something worse than death. And yet, such are the results of environment upon the best of men that he said to me: "We down in the South vote the I-emocratic ticket, but we are not Democrats; many of us are old whirs with old Whig traditions and inheritances. We do not believe in the principles of the Democratic party, its policy or practice; we are in full accord with the policy, practice and principles of the Republican party. Ent there is enfranchised in our midst the negro vote, and we are all Democrats; all consolidated under one banner in the determination that that vote shall not, with its allies, control our States, because it means placing in power ignerance and poverty to confiscate our property and injure our well-being."

Now, that is, as he said, the doctrine and the action of self-preservation. And said he: "While we no longer suppress that vote by force, we have the means for preventing it being registered, which we remorselessly carry out and will continue to."

There is no Southern newspaper of character, there is no Southern statesman of reputation who will deny what that gentleman said to me. Now, what is the remedy? That gives to us a President of the United States who was never elected, and overthrows every principle of republican government and throws us into the breakers of doubt as to the electorate and its count. We can assume the full responsibility of having emancipated the negro and having conferred upon him the right of suffrage, and then of having given back to those Scuthern States their sovereignty so that in their absolute autonomy they are beyond the reach of Federal power. But until that vote is recognized, that vote should not be taken into consideration in apportioning representation, or in the count that goes to make up the total that elects the President of the United States. (Loud applause.)

plause.)
And in the meantime the surplus in the Treasury.
Instead of being depleted by a blow at American industries should be depleted by appropriations for the schoolmaster, for the school house and for the schoolbook, until the ignorant electorate is educated and able to take care of itself. (Loud applause and cries of "Good.")

THE LIQUOR QUESTION. This club has always been a unit upon the question that it is the absolute duty of the State to pass a highlicense law for the regulation of the liquor traffic (applause); that that license should be so fixed and so administered that, as in other States where it has been tried and proved a perfect success, it will do away with a multitude of low grog-shops and make the saloon pay for its victims—pay for their support in the poor-house, in the prison; provide for the widows and orphans that it makes; fill the Treasury, and save the tax-payer.

Well, I find that this brief review of my trip to Europe has been infected with the general atmosphere in which I have lived since I returned. (Laughter and applaus.) with a multitude of low grog-shops and make the

WHY THE CLUB WAS FOUNDED. This club was founded twenty-five years ago, with only one test of membership-loyalty to the Union of

only one test of membership—loyalty to the Union of the States and the preservation of the Nation. The time has long since passed when that test was necessary, because we recognize that the people who differ from us are as honest as we are—in the main. Laughter, Oh, well, even on an occasion like this I cannot include them all (Laughter,) But it is absurd to say that the Free-Trader is deliberately working for the overthrow of the very things in which he is as deeply interested as his neighbor. It is only his mistake; he believes that his theory will accomplish precisely the result that the Protectionist believes his theory will accomplish.

But the Tory in the American Revolution believed the same thing conscientiously and without meaning But the Tory in the American Revolution believed the same thing conscientiously and without meaning any offence by that phrase, because at that time he was the most respected member of the community, if you take in both sides of the ocean. (Laughter.) Time has proved that he was wrong. The Confederate was equally honest with the Union soldier in the late war, and now he acknowledges himself that he was wrong. But there are some men who will die happy in their sins. Those who acknowledge, as time progresses, their errors, we accept into the faith, and those who do not, we attend their funerals and approve of the proceedings. (Laughter.)

RECALLING AN INCIDENT OF HIS TRAVELS.

The most delightful facident which happened to me had with the Duc d'Aumale, the son of the late King Louis Philippe. He told me this charming incident about George Washington, which has never been pub-lished. (Laughter.) He said that when his father, Louis Philippe, was an exile in this country, he was for a long time a guest of General Washington's at Mount Vernon. One morning his father got up unusually early, and found General Washington riding over his estates. Louis Philippe said:
"Why, General, you are an early riser"; and Wash-

"Why, General, you are an early restington said:
"Yes, sir, I rise early because I sleep well. I
sleep well because I never have said anything which
I care to recall. Young man, remember that." (Applause and laughter.) It showed that the Father of
his country had the same confidence in bimself which
posterity has reposed in him. But as most speakers
get up the next morning without having slept from
the same cause, I bid you good-night.

The ASING SPEECH GENERAL SHERMAN'S PLEASING SPEECH

When Mr. Depew sat down there were loud calls for General Sherman, and as he arose and faced the audience there was uproarious applause. General Sherman said: Gentlemen of the Union Club: I mean the Union

League Club (a voice, "We accept the amendment.")-I happen to be a member of one and an honorary member of another. I thank you for giving me this great privilege. Not to stend a political meeting, for I suppose you are not a political meeting, though you are politicians. You have a right to be politicians. Young men ought to take an interest in the affairs of their country, and you are all young men. (Laughter and

I came to see Chauncey Depew, for whom I have not only respect, but love. (Appliause.) He has been abroad, and he has mingled with men of great intelligence and he has told us to-night of many things which occurred, which will linger in your memories probably longer than he and even I live, for I expect to outlive longer than he and even I live, for I expect to outlive him yet. (Applause and laughter.) Now, you have two classes of society here in New-York. One is fashionable. When they invite a fellow at 9 o'clock, it means 10 o'clock (laughter), and when he is invited at 9 o'clock to a business meeting, he must be there five minutes before. (Laughter.) I came here half way between, and missed the first part of Chauneey Depew's speech. Gentlemen: I really am glad to see you face to face. (Applause.) I have recently been out in Ohio and looked on audiences of 12,000, 10,000 and 20,000 people, in great tents like Barnum's circus, where I practised my Chinese mode of shaking hands, thus (Here General Sherman, amid laughter, executed a solitary haudshake, his

Chinese mode of shaking names, thus the Grand Sales and main, smid laughter, executed a solitary handshake, his own right hand locked in his own left), and saving my finger nails, which I lost at Hancock's funeral at Norris-town. So I ask you, gentlemen, to extend me that privilege, for of all the nuisances on God's earth, the privilege, for of all the nuisances on God's earth, the shaking of hands by American people is the worst. (Roars of laughter.) I therefore illustrate my meaning by shaking hands with you all (here General Sherman again shook hands in Chinese fashion), and good-night, gentlemen. I wish you ple asant dreams.

Think of what Chauncey Depow has said and the strain in which he has given it to you, not critically, but in the pure friendship of his big heart (cheers),

and you will be happier men and happier citizens of your country. And our country needs no praise now. (Applause.) It stands away up in the zenith of heaven. (Applause.) The Englishman turns to us now with almost veneration, although we are one of the children of England. France looks to America as the children of England. France looks to America as the parent of Republics. Austria, Italy, Germany, though empires and kingdoms, turn to America as the hope of mankind, and poor old Russia, always true and faithful to us, friendly from the start, friendly yet, loves us and aends kind greetings whenever any of our people go through Moscow, St. Peter-burg or Warsaw. (Applause.) Gentlemen, again thanking you for your kind call for me tonight, I bid you good-night. (Loud applause.)

At the close of General Sherman's remarks, the meeting was brought to an end. Everybody that could get near Mr. Depew shook his hand and congratulated him on his safe return, during the twenty minutes that preceded the dinner given in his honor at 11 o'clock.

The only decorations on the tables in the diningcom were three baskets of magnificent flowers. Behind the scat occupied by Mr. Depew was a large banner, bearing a life-like portrait of him with the inscription: "Welcome to you, Chauncey M. Depew."

It was 1 o'clock before the members and their guests separated.

There was an attractive loan exhibition of paintings in the art rooms, forty-nine pictures and a plaster bust of General Benjamin Harrison being exhibited. Efforts to have the exhibition were not made until late, and the success of it is due to Richard Butler, chairman of the Committee on Art, and to the other members, Robert W. Van Boskerck, Eastman Johnson Thomas Hicks, Edwin S. Chapin, George R. Sheldon and Alfred E. M. Purdy. The pictures were hung on Tuesday night. Among those which should be mentioned for their excellence are George B. Butler's " Campagna," a shepherd and his dogs looking over the fields; "The French Cavalry," a picture of a cavalryman in the foreground; Bonnat's lifelike picture of Levi P. Morton; "The Bridal Proession," "The Evening Breeze," "Psyche," "I's So Happy," "Moonrise," "The Strike," "The Golden Horn," "Frou-Frou," "Bal Masque," "Meditation," "Drifting Clouds," "A Local Freight Caboose," " As Shadows Softly Fall," and Evening."

The plaster bust of General Harrison was made by F. M. Vogan, who studied at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It was submitted to General Harrison lately and met with his approval. The entire list is as follows:

Gerome, "The Rose," Roland F. Knoedler; Detaille, French Cavalry," Roland F. Knoedler; George B. Eutler, The Campagna," Bichard Butter; Bonnat, "Portrait,"

L. P. Morton; Cederatrom, "The Convent Treasures," Roland F. Knoedler; J. B. C. Corot, "Landscape," S. P. Avery; A. Schreyer, "Advance Guard," S. P. Avery; W. T. Richards, "Prairie, Nantucket Island," Richard W. T. Richards, "Prairie, Nantucket Island," Richard Butler; Melssonier fils, "The Bridai Procession," Roland F. Knoedler; W. L. Picknell, "Landscape," Thomas B. Clarke; H. Siddons Mowbray, "The Evening Breeze," Thomas B. Clarke; Kray, "Psyche," Roland F. Knoedler; S. R. Gifford, "Autumn," Richard Butler; F. H. Kammerer, "The Swing," S. P. Avery; E. Van Marke, "In the Pool," S. P. Avery; Courtois, "Meditation," Roland F. Knoedler; Thomas Hovenden, "I's so Happy," Thomas B. Clarke; F. W. Kost, "Moonrise," Thomas B. Clarke; W. Whittredge, "Summer," Richard Butler; O. Guenther. "The Strike," Roland F. Knoedler; S. R. Gifford, "Goldeng Horn," Roland F. Knoedler; Gouble, "The Morning Bide," Roland F. Knoedler; Clarin, "Frou-Frou," Roland F. Knoedler; Clarin, "Frou-Frou," Roland Ride, Roland F. Knoedler; Clarin, "Frou-Frou," Reland F. Knoedler; Clarin, "Bal Masque," Reland F. Knoed-F. Knoedler; Clarin, "Bal Masque," Roland F. Knoed-er; F. W. Frere, "A Final Giance," John F. Plummer; Tubert, "The Magical Mirror," Roland F. Kneedler; Henner, "Ideal Head," Roland F. Kneedler; George Innes, "Landscape," Thomas B. Clarke; Jules Dupre, "Landscape," S. P. Avery; Bridgman, "Doice far Niente." Roland F. Kneedler; Van Marke, "Cattle Drinking," Roland F. Kneedler; Louis Leloir, "The Bridal Trip," Roland F. Kneedler; W. L. Picknell, "Near Annisquam," S. P. Avery; Louis Moeller, "A Selection," Thomas B. Clarke; M. R. Dixon, "The Favorite Flower," John F. Flummer; Perrier Sanchez, "After the Rain," S. P. Avery; W. T. Richards, "Drifting Clouds," S. A. Avery; Francis Miller, "A Lecal Freight Caboose," Thomas B. Clarke; John Haberle, "Imitation," Thomas B. Clarke; H. Boiton Jones, "Early Tubert, "The Magical Mirror," Roland F. Kneedler; Freight Caboose," Thomas B. Clarke; H. Bolton Jones, "Early Anumm," J. H. Hodges; C. M. Deney, "After Sunset," J. H. Hodges; M. F. Jacomin, "Edge of the Woods," S. P. Avery; E. Preyer, "Still Life," S. P. Avery; C. R. Grant, "A New Recipe," Thomas B. Clarke; G. H. McCord, "As Shadews Softly Fall," S. P. Avery; Charles C. Curran, "A Breery Day," Thomas B. Clarke; Rico, "Canal, Venice," Reland F. Kneedler; A. H. Wyant, Fivening." J. H. Hodges; Francis Murphy, "Sunset," J. H. Hodges; F. M. Vogan, plaster bust, "General

THE REAL FAMINE IN ENGLAND.

PURCHASING POWER OF LABOR REDUCED TO

Boston, Sept. 19 (Special).-An enthusiastic protection rally was held to-night in Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Home Market Club. The hall was well filled, and the closest attention was paid to the speakers. The principal speaker was H. J. Pettifer, of London, secretary of the Workingmens' Association, for the Defence of British Industry, who is in this country to tell our workingmen something about the condition of their fellows in England. Mr. Pettifer spoke fluently, and evidently was thoroughly acquainted with his sub-ject. E. W. McPherson, of East Boston, presided. Mr. Pettifer said :

and evidently was thoroughly acquainted with his subject. E. W. McPherson, of East Beston, presided. Mr. Pettifer said:

What I can talk about to-night is what they call free trade in England, or what the Cobden Club used to call free trade, but what they call now, "Our present fiscal policy" (laughter and applause), which is a fiscal policy of a most peculiar kind. It is a fiscal policy of a most peculiar kind. It is a fiscal policy which allows every article that we can produce for ourselves to come into the country without a single penny duty, tax or tariff in any shape or form, but which taxes the ica, the coffee, the currants and the raisins and the articles which we cannot possibly produce for ourselves—not, of course, forgetting the tobacco. It works altogether in favor of the rich man and altogether against the poor man. You can take any one of these articles I have mentioned. Take the duty upon tea. It is a duty of sixpence, or 12 cents, a pound upon tea of the highest price, and upon tea of the lowest the duty is exactly the same. Poor men's wives don't buy a pound of tea in the old country all at once. I don't suppose such a thing ever happened in the history of one family, if you go back for 100 years, when they bought a pound of tea all at once (laughter); but if they buy tea as they buy it in the neighborhood in which I live in icondon, 2 cents' worth or 3 cents' worth, or 4 cents' worth at a time, it comes to a pound in the long run. If that pound cost eighteen-pence, or 36 cents, the duty is sixpence, or a 25 per cent duty on the poor man's tea. But if the Duke of Westminster's butler bought a pound of tea, and he paid for it four shillings, he only paid sixpence duty, exactly the same as I should pay, and that is 12 1-2 per cent duty on the poor man's tea. But if the Duke of Westminster's butler bought a pound of tea, and he paid for it four shillings, he only paid sixpence duty, exactly the same as I should pay, and that is 12 1-2 per cent duty on the poor man's tea. But if the Duke of Westmin

MAHONE'S DISTRICT SPLIT IN TWAIN.

LANGSTON AND ARNOLD BOTH NOMINATED BY

Petersburg, Va., Sept. 19 (Special).-The Republican delegates appointed at the various county and city conventions in the IVth Congressional District to compose a convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the district, to be held at Farmville, assembled there to-day. It was evident last night that there would be two conventions, by reason of the fact that there were two contesting delegations. Longston and anti-Langston. Last night Genearl Mahone, who is violently opposed to Langston, went up to Farmville, where he delivered a speech which he stated that this was no time to nominate a colored man for Congress. Muhone's speech was heard by only a small number of Langston's advocates, for Langston and his followers were holding a caucus planning for to-day's work.

Everywhere about Farmville this morning could be seen crowds of negroes discussing the situation. The Langston delegation decided in caucus not to go into Mahone's convention, for they were satisfied that they would not be treated fairly, and hence, if they went into the convention, they would be forced to bolt and they did not propose to be caught in any such trap Promptly at noon to-day the Langsten delegates assembled in the Opera House, for which Langston paid 850, and proceeded to organize their convention. Ross Hamilton, of Mecklenburg County, was permanent chairman. The convention was held with open doors and was largely attended. There was no disorder or confusion. There were eighty-five delegates. During the absence of the Comnittee on Credentials they were addressed by ex-Congressman James D. Brady, who spoke for over two hours. He handled Mahone with ungloved hands. The convention then nominated John Mercer Lang-ston for Congress. Langston accepted the nomina-tion, and declared that it was time that the colored tien, and declared that it was time that the colored people were having a Representative in Congress. Judge R. W. Arnold, Mahone's candidate for Congress, held his convention in the court house, which building adjoins that in which Langston was nominated. It was called to order at noon by Robert McCandilsh, and proceeded to nominate Judge Arnold by acclamation. Judge Arnold accepted in a speech of some length. General Mahone addressed the convention and spoke against Langston.

LANGSTON WOULD NOT ENTER. Farmville, Va., Sept. 19 (Specials.-Judge R. W. Arnold, of Sussex, was nominated for Congress by acclamation. Langston would not go in the convition. A. W. HARRIS, Republican Convention.

OBITUARY.

DAVID SMITH. David Smith, one of the most preminent and probably the oldest resident of Jersey City, died suddenly yester-day in his home, at Greene and Grand sts. He had been in his usual good health during the day and evening, but in his usual good health ourning to an and purpose plust before retiring he was selred with congestive chills, which proved fatal in an hour or two. He was born in New-Haven in 1806 and removed to Jersey City in 1821. Smith was about the last of his generation. About his first employment was as a clerk for David Colden, who ran a primitive stage line from the old Hudson House in Grand-st. to Newsik. In those days the ferrybout to mail was carried across the river in a rowbeat when the for the desired across the fiver in a row-oast when the ferry-boat was not running. His reminiscences of the old days were always interesting. He was a public-spirited and progressive man, and assisted in establishing many important industries, among them the American Pottery Company, the Jersey City Gaslight Company and the Provident Institution for Savings. He also organized Liberty Engine Company No. 1 and Arrescon Egine Company No. 2, of the old volunteer fire department. He was postmaster of Jersey City two terms, the first under President Harrison and the second under President Taylor. He was one of the pioneer Republicans and was a stanch and active member of the party from its organiza-tion. Mr. Smith was a director of the Provident Institution for Savings until two years ago, when he became president on the death of Andrew Clerk. He had been cretary and treasurer of the Jersey City Gaslight Company from its organization in 1849.

Fortunate Father and Son

I am as certain as I now live, says Mr. C. E. Bartholo-mew, Kalkaska, Mich., that Dr. David Rennedy's Fa-vorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., saved my life when I vas a victim of that terrible disorder-Bright's Disease My son had a fever sere on his leg; he too used Fa-vorito Remedy and is now well. But for the medicine both father and son would have been six feet under the red. If your druggist does not keep the medicine, ad-dress the proprietor, Rondout, N. Y. Price 41; G for 66. DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

LEFT IN KILGORE'S HANDS.

THE CHINESE MYSTERY THICKENS. MR. SCOTT'S EXCLUSION BILL HANGING BE-

TWEEN HEAVEN AND EARTH. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Sept. 19 .- Plot and counter-plot have marked and marred the passage of the Chinese Exclusion bill through the Senate. To-day a double complication arose in the situation. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed the Senate was defeated by a vote of twenty-one to twenty or Monday. Mr. Edmunds had just returned to Washington. During the discussion of the bill he had been absent from the city. On his return he took Mr. Sherman's view of the case and voted for re-consideration. The motion to reconsider, however, was lost. According to the rules of the Senate, no other motion to reconsider could be entered, except by unanimous consent. Apparently this settled the fate of the bill

as far as Congress was concerned. Mr. Edmunds, however, was not satisfied. This morning when the Senate Committee on Foreign Re-lations mot to discuss the Retaliation bill Mr. E4munds had that measure passed over to a sub-commit-tee and immediately called up the Chinese question. He proposed an order delaying indefinitely the transmission of the bill to the House. It would be sent there for the Speaker's signature and, after the presiding officer of the Senate had signed it, back again to the House Committee on Enrolled Bills, which would transmit it to the President.

Mr. Sherman favored Mr. Edmunds's idea and the committee adopted it. Accordingly, when the Senate met, Mr. Edmunds, under instructions from the comnittee, presented an order delaying the transmission

Senator Teller objected to its consideration and under the rules it went over until to-morrow. Then the Senator from Colorado set about blocking Mr. Edmunds's game. His colleague, Senator Howen, is chairman of the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills. The Chinese Exclusion bill had been through the hands of the committee; had gone to the Speaker of the House, who had signed it; had returned to the Senate, where, on Tuesday evening, it was signed by the President protempore, Mr. Ingalis, and all that remained to be with it was to transmit it to the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and through that committee to the

Within fifteen minutes after the introduction of Mr. Edmunds's resolution in the Senate, the bill was travelling post baste from Senator Bowen's committee room to the House wing of the Capitol. minutes more it had passed beyond the jurisdiction of the Senate into the possession of the House Committee on Enrolled Bills. Here a new obstacle to its passage intervened. The rules of the House require that the Committee on Enrolled Bills shall forward to the President for his consideration bills which have passed both houses of Congress, but no time limit is placed on the fancy of the committee in delivering hem. That is the slovenly way in which the laws are made. The Committee on Enrolled Bills has been know to "hang up" bills for three months. Now comes Representative Kilgore, of Texas, acting chair man of the committee, who, realizing the awkward predicament of the House, announces that "in courtesy to the Senato" he will hold back the bill from

And so the bill remains hanging between heaven And so the bill remains hanging between heaven and earth. A precedent recited for the proposed recall of the bill is the case of a bill to amend the postal laws introduced by Mr. Vest and passed about six weeks ago. This bill went to the President, but before it was signed Mr. Vest introduced a concurrent resolution which was passed by both houses requesting the return of the bill. The President returned it, and a motion to reconsider was entered in the senate. The case of the Chinese bill is different, however. In this case the question of reconsideration has been passed upon. As matters stand tonight, Mr. Kills ire and the Democratic party in the House, which he represents, are responsible for the delay in this legislation by holding back without warrant of law a bill which has in due form passed both houses and which on its legislative record should be in the President's hands now.

TARIFF SPEECHES IN THE SENATE-THE HOUSE WITHOUT A QUORUM.

Washington, Sept. 19.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, proceeded to address the Senate on the motion to refer the President's annual message and discussed from the Democratic standpoint the questions of the surplus and of the protective tariff -which he declared to be "a system of naked rob-

view's directly the opposite of those put forward by Mr. Jones, but declaring that the existing stagnation and depression of prices did not result from the tariff, but from the demonstization of silver.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Indian chase from Indians of timber on certain Chippewa reservations in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Calendar. A number of bills of minor importance were taken from the calendar and passed. sumed the consideration of the conference report on

the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Jackson, of Pennsylvania, speaking on the Library proposition, thought that the main question -the necessity of erecting a new building-had hom lost sight of in a discussion about the competency or

incompetency of the architect. deceived by the architect in the matter of the estimates for the new building, it would not be in favor of voting another dollar to be spent under the

supervision of that architect. Mr. Farquhar, of New-York, denied that any mem-

ber of the XLIXth Congress had been hoodwinked as to the cost of the Library building.

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, said that in that Con-gress no one had ever intimated that the building In reply, Mr. Farquhar read from remarks made by

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, to the effect that the estimates varied from \$2,000,000 to \$12,000,000, and said that the gendelman from Tennessee (Mr. McMillan) himself had declared that no man knew what the building would cost.

The vote on agreeing to the conference report resulted: Yeas, 67: nays, 77; no quorum, and the House at 2:25 adjourned.

MR SHERMAN'S VIEWS IMPRACTICABLE. THE SENATOR'S SPEECH AGAINST RETALIATION

Gazette": "England will have nothing to do with it, a private house, and have since held meetings there the United States will have nothing to do with it, and until the question whether the church should be re Canada will have nothing to do with it."

A prominent Republican who has given much study to the subject said to-night: "The scheme is utterly impracticable of administration. The United States will never consent that Canada shall have the control of our fereign customs line, and Canada will never consent to allow officers of the Unit-1 States to guard our costons at her sea ports. That would be the worst sort of 'an entangling alliance,' against which Washington warned his countrymen. with the Dominion people, he first sought to ingrati-ate himself in their favor by declaring himself a loyal and loving subject of the Queen, and by extolling the Canadian form of Government, declaring it to be superior to that of the United States, into some very nice figuring to prove that the effect of commercial union will be, first, to strengthen the Canadian-British connection, and second, to promote the interests of Great Britain. This was his argument: let us split the difference between the tariff of the two countries; that will let a very large amount of British goods into the United States and please the mother country, and free trade with the United States will relieve the needs of Canada for the freedom of markets of the United States, and stop all talk about appexation. And the argument was sound. But Sir Charles Tupper sat down on Wiman pretty hard in the House of Commons, and squeezed all the life out of commercial union in Canada. He declared that Wiman had not only schemed for a seat in the House of Commons, but had even aspired to the leadership of the Liberal party. This completely squelched Mr. Wiman and his political aspirations."

BONDS BOUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT. Sept. 19.-To-day's bond offerings aggregated \$1,411,100 in lots as follows: Four

The awe-struck audience gazed
On the figure gazet and grav:
as the muniered king or the ghost of him,
And Hamiet was the plar.
His hour was brief, he said,
He must go are light of day,
the place of torment prepared for him,
Till his ains were burged away.
To purred was the wors he saed,
And I thought what a remedy tare
all Pierce's Purgative Peliets preve,
In his case then and there.

Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Peliete have no equal as thartic in derangements of the liver, atomach and its. Small pleasant in action and purely vegetable.

per cents registered, \$1,000,000 at 130; \$0,000 at 130 1-4. Four per cents coupon, \$3,100 at 129 1-4. Four and a half per cents registered, \$175,000 at 107 1-4; \$101,000 at 107 3-4; \$10,500 at 107 1-8; \$1,000 at 107; \$100,000 at 107 1-8. Four and a half per cents coupon, \$10,000 at 107 1-8; \$1,500 at 107 1-8.

at 107 1-8.

The Secretary of the Treasury accepted the following bond offers: Coupon 4s, #3,100 at 129 1-2; registered 41-2s, #1,000 at 107, and #10,500, #100,000 and #1,500 at 107 1-8.

IN PLAIN VIOLATION OF LAW. DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN ASSESSMENTS AT THE

NATIONAL CAPITAL. Washington, Sept. 10 (Special) .- James L. Korris, local lawyer, announces in an interview printed in The Washington Post" to-day, that he has been authorized by Chairman Brice, of the Democratic National Committee, to open an office here for the collection of campaign contributions from officials and others. Says Mr. Norris:

"I shall have my office on F-st., near Thirteenth-st., where I shall be glad to welcome and receive contributions or encouragement from Democrats and all-citizens or officeholders wishing Democratic success. and the same will be promptly remitted to the National Committee. I have received a number of contributions from Government officials, and some others of very high position have given liberally. It is clearly understood, of course, that in all cases contributions are wholly voluntary, and that no penalty is either threatened or enforced for a refusal. actuated by no higher motives, it is believed that every man will tender some aid for the continuation in power of an Executive who has given the country an bonest and honorable Government, free from the exactions of previous Administrations."

This rather impudent assertion of Mr. Norris is answered in a caustic letter to the Editor of "The Post," written by Edward McPherson, secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee and formerly clerk of the House of Representatives, in which he clearly shows that the course mapped out by the Democratic National Committee for Norris is in direct violation of law. Mr. McPherson says:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1888. Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1888.

Editor "Post": Mr. James L. Norris announces himself in your paper of this date as the "authorized representative in Washington of the National Democratic Com-mittee." As such he states that he should be glad to receive contributions or encouragement from Democrats and all citizens or office-helders wishing Democratic success, Committee. So far as this invitation applies to office-holders of the United States, it is a transaction forbidden by the laws of the United States, it is a transaction forbidden

Section 11, Civil Service act, January 16, 1883, forbids any officer or employe of the United States from directly or indirectly soliciting or receiving contributions for any political purpose whatever from any other officer or employe of the United States.

Section 14 of the same act prohibits any person in the service of the United States from directly or indirectly giving to another person in the service of the United States.

any money " to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever."

Section 15 makes a violation of either of these provisions a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. What the Democratic National Committee cannot lawfully

do by itself it cannot do by mother. Upon the National Committee, as members, there are both Senators and Represcutatives in the Congress of the United States. I and it is clearly within the prohibition of the law and was so intended. Undouctedly officials of the United States have the right to contribute of their funds to political purposes, but they cannot lawfully do so to committees composed in whole or in part of persons in the service of the United States. The plain object of the act was to break up and forever prohibit all political commerce between classes of United States officials.

Mr. Norris forther states in the interview that " Govern-

nent officials and some others of very high position have Cabinet. If these officials have made such contributions to the Democratic National Committee, it is plain that they have thereby rendered themselves liable to punishment under this net, and public deceney requires that thi flagrant cass shall be considered by the officers of the law

the lighting of bridges over navigable rivers, etc. It

SENATOR SPOONER MISREPRESENTED. Washington, Sept. 19 (Special).—An interview with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, printed in "The New-York Sun" of yesterday, has attracted some attention York Sun" of yesterday, has attracted some attention on account of the strictures upon the course pursued by the Republican majority in the Senate with reference to a number of bills disposed of in the course of the present section of Congress. It is scarcely necessary to say to those who know Senator Spooner that the interview does not in any way represent his views. He good-naturedly refers to the points made by the reporter as having been the work merely of a very lively imagination and not based upon any facts given or language used by him.

based upon any facts given or language used by him. HOUSEKEEPING IN THE CHURCH.

THE AGGRESSIVE TACTICS OF CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER'S STEPSISTER

Oldfown, Me., Sept. 19 (Special).-The people her are indignant over the action of Mrs. Samuel W. Hoskins, formerly of his place, later of Bangor, who has, with her two elderly daughters and her household goods, moved into St. James's Episcopal Church in this village and set up house-keeping within its walls. The Grounds for this extraordinary action are these: Mrs. Hoskins's father, the late N. A. Wadleigh of this town, married for his second wife Mrs. Fuller, the mother of the present Chief Justice of the United States. Mrs. Wadleigh being a devoted churchwoman prevailed on her husband to give the Episcopal Society the lot on Washington, Sept. 19 (Special).—Senator Sherman's speech in the Senate against the Retaliation bill has received a good deal of surprise among Republicans on account of his advocacy of commercial union with Canada, a scheme which originated with Erastus Wiman, of New-York, about a year ago.

It made the bequest in his dwill, wherein he gave the Episcopal Society the building which stood on it should be used as a church. Afterward it was to revert to his heirs. He also was the prime mover in erecting the church edifice, and owned a large number of pupils were suffering from maiaria and typhoid fever, the result of the bad condition of the school The Health Board sent an inspector yesterday to investigate the facts, and School Inspectors Ward and Fleischauer made special investigations of the school. They reported that the statements were unfounded so far as the present condition of the school is concerned; that measures were now in progress for correcting any sanitary defects that existed in the school.

Gazette": "England will have nothing to do with it. which the church stands. He made the bequest in his paired or torn down and rebuilt should be settled. There has been no regular clergyman for some years and thus the matter rested until this invasion. Mrs. Hoskins, having become straitened in circumstances, has long had her eyes upon the corner lot, and has grasped the first opportunity for getting it into her

DECIDING AGAINST TILEGRAPH COMPANIES. Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday decided in favor of the complainants in the suit of the Boston Safe Deposit Company against the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company and the United Lines in the Court of the Originator of the one-man enter the Court of the Court of the Court of the Originator of the one-man enter the Court of the Court of the Court of the Originator of the one-man enter the Court of the Originator of Originator of the Originator of Or Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company. Interfered with the daily performances of Barnum's circus pany, and the United Lines Telegraph Company. The plaintiff was the trustee of a mortgage for \$3,000,000 made by the American Rapid Telegraph Company in September, 1853. The Rapid and the Bankers and Merchants' companies consolidated in 1883, and the latter company issued mortgage bonds for \$10,000,000. Under the forectosure of the latter mortgage, the lines of the companies came under the control of the United Lines. Judge Waliace now holds that the \$3,000,000 mortgage has preference over the \$10,000,000 one, in accordance with the arguments of the plaintiffs in this suit. nt 87.

THE WAVERLY FAIR A SUCCESS. There was another big crowd yesterday at the Waverly, N. J., fair. Nearly all of the exhibits in the different departments were in position and it was the universal opinion that the fair, as a whole, surpassed that of former

physiques pass a sort of half existence. Like dormice for the engagement will include "Medicin Magnatia, they burrow in their home retreats, afraid of heat, afraid "Joic Fait Pour," "Maitre de Forges," "Aventuriere," "Just of cold, constantly afraid that the shadow of the dread

"Preciouses Ridicules," "Surprices du Diverces," "Jean

"Arrivate," "Les Deputes Hombignacs," "Mile de Segliere,"

demands from all, sooner or laier. No float which he iemands from all, sooner or later. No finer medicinal " Denise" and " Les Pattes de Mouche. assurance of comparative vigor for the feeble exists than that afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Used with persistence-uot with spuris and spasme-this genial and professionally commended tonic will do much toward inprofessionally commended tonic will do much toward in the desired strength into a puny system, and rounding of scrawny angles in the human figure. Appetite, nerve tranquility and nightly repose are encouraged by it, and a malarial, rheumatic, billous tendency overcome.

It re-establishes digestion and prevents kidney troubles.

years. The judges of the horse department began the award, ing of premiums. Some fine specimens of horseflesh were exhibited on the track.

SCOPE OF THE INTERSTATE LAW.

IT IS TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC ONLY. RAILROADS MAY CUT EACH OTHER'S THROATS

WITHOUT OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE.

Washington, Sept. 19.-The Interstate Comme Commission to-day, through Chairman Cooley, filed an elaborate opinion in the matter of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway Company. This company in June last informed the Commission that owing to the action of competing lines covering rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, it had been obliged to reduce its own rates between those points below the rates which it could afford to accept to intermediate points, so that upon its line there would be greater charges made upon the shorter haul than upon the longer in the same direction, and it stated that if complaint should be made of this it would undertake to justify its action under the Interstate Commerce law. The Commission thereupon made an order for a hearing to be had at Dubuque On the hearing the respondent company gave evidence tending to show that the action it had taken was forced upon it by the Burlington and Northern Railroad Company, which had made a rate between St. Paul and Minneapolis below that which would be compensatory, and it produced evidence tending strong'y to show Though | that the Burlington and Northern on the rate it was making was not paying operating expenses. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company also appeared and offered similar evidence

The Burlington and Northern, on the other hand was represented by its general officers and insiste that its rates were remunerative, and showed that it was accepting them without making at any point the greater charge upon the shorter haul. The evidence that its receipts were sufficient to cover operating expenses was not strong.

The respondent company insisted that the Commission should either sanction the rates it was making to the intermediate stations between its termini, or that it should order the Burlington and Northern to increase its rates, and it was insisted that the provision of the Interstate Commerce law that all charges shall be reasonable and just was not complied with unless they were reasonable and just considered from the

standpoint of the railroad company as well as from that of the general public. crease its raies to a remunerative point. The Com-mission disclaims possessing any such power. The mission disclaims possessing any such power. The further question was discussed whether the fact that the Burlington and Northern made rates which were unreasonably low made out the dissimilar circumstances and conditions under the fourth section of the act which would entitle the respondent company to make a greater charge on the shorter haul. The Commission does not assent to this view.

Incidentally, in discussing the case, the Commission says that it does not understand on what ground the Burlington and Northern, while insisting that its rates from Chicago to St. Paul are remunerative, can justify charging the same rates for one-third or two-thirds the distance. Upon its own showing these rates seem to be excessive.

BOLDNESS OF AQUEDUCT CONTRACTORS.

RUMORS OF A SUIT AGAINST THE CITY FOR WITHHELD ESTIMATES.

A rumor was in circulation last night about the uptown hotels and in other parts of the city repreenting that Brown, Howard & Co., the contractors for Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the new aqueduct, were about to bring a suit against the city for the amount of their withheld estimates. These include the monthly estimates beginning with February last, and are sa'd to aggregate about \$1,500,000. Beckwith, one of the firm, was found at the Hoffman House last evening, and said:

"I am unable either to affirm or deny the statement. It might be true without my knowing it."

John O'Brien, of the firm of O'Brien & Clark, aqueduct contractors, said: "My informat on is to the effect that Brown, Howard & Co. will begin suit on in this district. If this law is fit only to be violated it ought to be repealed. If it is fit to stand upon the statute-book, it ought to be faithfully enforced. Very respectfully, EDWARD McPHERSON.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE LIGHTS.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Acting Attorney-General Many has instructed United States District-Attorney Walker, of New-York, to take the necessary legal sieps to compel the trustees of the New-York.

sleps to compel the trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to comply with the law relative to There was a special preliminary opening Tuesday and There was a special preliminary opening Tuesday and vesterday of trimmed and untrimmed millinery, ribbons, is stated by the Lighthouse Board that the bridge company will be required to expose the usual red and green signal lights, and to do away with all false lights which interfere in any way with the regulation lights considered necessary to the safe navigation of the river. The electric lights now on the Bridge will, it is said, interfere with these lights and will have to be removed unless they are arranged by shading or otherwise so that their rays will not so interfere. trimmings and handsome ornaments. Then there is a round hat, poke shape, trimmed with feathers drosping over the back, and also with shaded sage feathers. It has deel ernaments and is a stylish hat. The Nadly hat is likely to have a large sale. It is trimmed with a feather bon which can be wound around the neck and has

> own make. Their English hats include the round turbaof velves and cloth to match the costume, and with rosettes, velves and ornaments to match. There are braided feit turbans trimmed with birds. A large velves hat with green feather trimmings and rim to match is a pretty hat. It is trimmed with shaded sage ribbons and steel ornaments. Then there is a little toque bonnet in imitation of the French toque, embroidered and with flat erown, trimmed with handsome fancy feathers. Prices range for the best grades of these bonnets from \$15 to \$25. But those of more moderate means can find bonnets for from \$2.50 upward. The firm is showing also special p house-Grounds opening comes on October 5, and there will be an exhibit tion of goods worth seeing.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS THAT NEED REPAIRING. Several reports have appeared respecting the bad sank tary condition of Grammar School No. 53, in East Seventyuinth-st. An account published yesterday stated that a

President Simmons, at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday referred to this school. that it is one of the number of schools that the Superin-tendent of School Rulldings was employed on and since this work began, two years ago, the Board had expended this work began, two years ago, the Beard had expended t655,000 in repairing and improving the old buildings. Commissioner Webb said that the building was of itself all right, but the trouble was in several class-rooms on the ground floor, that were dark, damp and unhealthy.

BARNUM'S "COUNTRYMAN" INSANE.

THE COQUELIN-HADING SEASON.

The subscription sale of scats for the Coquelin-Hadina season at Wallack's, beginning on October 8, will begin next Monday, at the box office, and continue until Octo-ber 1 at noon. The prices of seats for the cighteen evening and two matthes performances will be; Orchestra chairs, \$40; dress circle, \$35; toxes, \$400. The said of From their arrival on this planet to their usually early departure from it, people of weak constitutions and angular physiques pass a sort of haif existence. Like dermice they burrow in their hard hard substitutions and angular physiques pass a sort of haif existence. Like dermice for the engagement will include "Medicin Magnatin."

> REMINISCENCES OF JUDGE THURMAN. Columbus, Sept. 10.—This being Invyers' day at the Centennial, a meeting of members of the bar was